

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC184

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of two panels of pictographs and three panels of petroglyphs on different levels of the first cliff face. This site was originally documented in 1974-1975 by Brigham Young University as four groups rock art. Upon revisiting the site in 2010, five panels of rock art were identified.

Panel 1 (BYU Group A) was originally described as "a single panel of white pictographs. All figures are apparently non-representational. Figures represented include 1 horizontal zigzag line, 1 column of dots, 1 helix, 1 shish kebab-like figure and 3 others less easily described. The group is in good condition, protected by an overhang." In 2010, the panel was found to consist of about 10 white pictographs in an area measuring 1.45 meters wide by 63 centimeters high. The figures include a vertical line, a horizontal zigzag, a row of diamond shapes painted in outline, and a possible quadruped. About 1.2 meters to the east are two dots and traces of red pigment in an area 20 centimeters high by 40 centimeters wide. Panel 2 (BYU Group B) was originally described as "2 adjacent panels with 1 sheep and 3 unidentified quadrupeds. The group is in excellent condition." In 2010, this panel was found to be 72 centimeters long by 23 centimeters high. It consists of three to four figures, including two zoomorphs. The other figures are unrecognizable. Panel 3 (BYU Group C) was originally described as "a single white pictograph comprised of 6 hourglass figures. The hourglass figures are joined at the top and bottom in a row, forming 5 negative diamonds. The pictograph is in excellent condition, preserved from weathering by an overhang." In 2010, this panel was found to consist of six white pictographs in an area measuring 52 centimeters wide by 20 centimeters high. The figures look like an hourglass or conjoined triangles; all are painted solid. Panel 4 (BYU Group 4) was originally described as "a single panel of petroglyphs on a vertical cliff face. It contains part of a 30 cm tall anthropomorph, several indescribable or indistinguishable figures and scattered random dints. The group is in fair condition with some deterioration due to exfoliation of the cliff face." In 2010, it was found to consist of four pecked figures in an area 1 meter wide by 60 centimeters high. Three of the figures are solidly pecked. The figures include one partial anthropomorph, on possible quadruped, a cross and a vertical line with a vertical wavy line passing through the straight vertical line. There is possible random pecking below the figures. The partial anthropomorph is a classic Fremont trapezoid.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC188

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as consisting of "a 4 m long group of petroglyphs on several adjacent panels. Only two

figures are represented: an inverted tear drop, erratically pecked; and a spider-like element attached to a long, meandering line which meanders the length of the site. The site is in excellent condition. The site faces southward." Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the initial site description was found to be generally accurate but with some modifications. The site consists of a very long meandering line that extends along and over several cliff faces and ends on the northwest end in a very distinct horned snake head. The line is more than 4 meters long (it is indistinct in some areas and then re-emerges). Other figures include three small solidly pecked circles and one centipede-like figure. The panel measures 4.6 meters wide by 2.5 meters high. On the southeast edge of the panel is a possible slab-lined cist consisting of two small vertical slabs that are clearly visible and two others that are partially visible. The internal area is an oval shape measuring 60 by 36 centimeters. This may be natural rock fall, but the vertical stones in a somewhat circular pattern are suspicious. There are fire-oxidized stones on the slope below the site. But it is unknown if these are cultural.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC189

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was originally documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "3 groups of petroglyphs and 1 [pictograph]. It is located on the lowest cliff face in the mouth of a small side drainage. Group A consists of a single field of dots in fair condition. Group B consists of 2 adjacent panels, one containing a horizontal snake-like line and a sheep, the other containing 2 abstractions which are probably stylized anthropomorphs. They are in poor condition as a result of severe natural deterioration. Group C consists of the remains of a red pictograph. All that remains is a horizontal row of short, vertical lines. Part of the panel has broken away. It is in poor condition. Group D consists of 2 inaccessible panels of petroglyphs. Panel 1 contains a snake and a meandering line; Panel 2 contains a well-rendered water bird and an abstract design composed of curvilinear lines. Both panels are in excellent condition." Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the site was found to consist of seven petroglyph panels (the pictograph described by BYU was not re-identified) along about 60 meters of the first cliff face. The site was reorganized into panels numbered sequentially from west to east. Panel 1 consists of an irregular pattern of horizontal rows of dots ranging from three to five dots in height to 28 to 32 dots in width. There is one isolated dot that is not part of the pattern. It is executed on a sloping surface. It measures 0.9 meters wide by 0.25 meters high, and it is located 1.4 meters above present ground surface. This is BYU Group A. Panel 2 is located about 2 meters east of Panel 1 and consists of 8 to 10 figures randomly placed on different rock surfaces with multiple aspects and minimal interaction. The figures include a wavy line, anthropomorphs, one small quadruped followed by a backpacker, and abstract or amorphous shapes. Several figures are located on an eroded surface and it is difficult to see them in direct light. The panel measures 5 meters wide by 1.2 meters high. This is probably BYU Group B. Panel 3 is located about 5 meters to the east of Panel 2 on an inaccessible cliff face about 7 meters above present ground surface. It consists of a single undulating line about 40 centimeters wide by 15 centimeters high. This could be BYU Group D Panel 1. Panel 4 is located about 5

meters to the northeast of Panel 3 and at about the same level. It is very visible from the road. It consists of 2 adjacent but contiguous compositions. On the left are three parallel undulating lines bisected by a long horizontal straight line that turns and follows a natural corner in the cliff face. On the right are three parallel undulating lines and another single undulating line below. The lower line is connected to the bottom of the three parallel lines. To the right is a very large, long-legged water bird. This panel has been severely impacted by dust accumulation. The panel itself is entirely inaccessible at about 9 meters above present ground surface. It measures about 3.5 meters wide by 1.2 meters high. This is certainly BYU Group D Panel 2. Panel 5 is located about 5 meters northeast of Panel 4 at ground level. It consists of one circle with leg-like protrusions and a possible headdress, and two or three other indistinct shapes. It is 20 centimeters wide by 55 centimeters high. Panel 6 is located about 3 meters to the east of Panel 5. it consists of a series of undulating lines, mostly vertical, and one bighorn sheep with long, sweeping horns. The panel measures 66 centimeters wide by 80 centimeters high. Panel 7 is located about 2 meters northeast of Panel 6 at the base of the cliff. It consists of two crudely pecked quadrupeds connected by an undulating line, and two possible anthropomorphs. The pane is quite obscured by natural mud over-wash and it is not easily visible in direct light. It is located just west of the west edge of the large alcove. It measures 2.5 meters wide by 1 meter high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC192

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as consisting of "a single panel of petroglyphs, located on the third tier of cliffs with a southern exposure. The panel is approximately 2 m high by 3 m long and contains at least 14 sheep; at least three anthropomorphs; 1 lizard; 1 meandering line; 3 sets of concentric circles, one with a stem like a lollipop stem or tree trunk; 1 dissected oval that resembles a grooved axe head; and a variety of figures which are difficult to distinguish. Parts of the panel are badly weathered, but the panel as a whole is in fair to good condition." Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the earlier description was found to be generally accurate. The site consists of 40-50 figures, all heavily patinated, in a spatially discrete area. Figures include two centipede-like figures, several unknown quadrupeds, several sheep figures, a spiral, a concentric circle, at least four anthropomorphs with different shapes, a meandering line and random dints and patterns that are unrecognizable. The panel measures 2.22 meters wide by 1 meter high, and has an aspect of 160 degrees.

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC193

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was originally recorded in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1978) as "4 groups of petroglyphs spread along a series of southward facing panels at the top of the lowest cliff exposure. Group A consists of several fields of aligned dots, 2 quadrupeds, 1 solidly pecked rectangular field, 1 snake-like meander and some indistinguishable figures. This group is in fair to poor condition with severe local deterioration. Group B Consists of a single panel of petroglyphs, including 3 sheep, 1 row of short vertical lines, 2 anthropomorphic figures and some unrecognizable figures. It is moderately weathered, but is in fair to good condition. Group C is an interesting panel of 5 anthropomorphic figures, all with horned (buffalo?) headdresses, and one sheep. Four of the anthropomorphic figures are of an identical style, and aligned in a row. The panel has sustained moderate damage from weathering and exfoliation, but is still in good condition. Group D consists of several scattered petroglyphs, including at least 1 sheep, 160 cm high figure resembling a human footprint, and 1 meandering line. It is in poor condition due to natural defacement."

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the four groups described by BYU were re-identified, and three additional panels of rock art were observed. The site was subsequently reorganized into seven rock art panels numbered sequentially from west to east. Panel 1 consists of a circular figure with four legs and two dot matrixes. The first matrix is two dots wide by four dots high. The second matrix is five dots wide by three dots high. All are solidly pecked. There is a very small quadruped above these figures about 1 meter. The panel measures 1.5 meters wide by 3 meters high. Panel 2 (BYU Group A) is located about 3 meters to the east of Panel 1 and consists of an oval figure oriented vertically, a vertical line with several short horizontal lines intersecting it, and three sets of dot matrixes. The first matrix is five dots wide by 5 dots high, the second is two dots wide by six dots high, and the third is three dots wide by four dots high. There are also two inverted triangle figures and a single horizontal rectangle. All figures are solidly pecked. The panel measures 2.2 meters wide by 2 meters high. Panel 3 is located about 1 meter to the east and inside a natural cleft in the cliff face. It consists of a single vertical line, two quadrupeds oriented vertically and diagonally, four groups of random pecking, four anthropomorphic shapes, a horizontal rectangle and two oval-like figures with curvilinear tails. Most of these figures are stipple pecked. The panel measures 80 centimeters wide by 65 centimeters high .. Panel 4 (BYU Group B) is located 1.5 meters to the east of Panel 4 on two contiguous cliff faces separated by a crack. It consists of five quadrupeds, one of which is upside down; three anthropomorphs, two of which have curvilinear horns and one has a hole in the body; a horizontal line; a group of random pecking; a dot matrix measuring four dots wide by six dots high; and a series of dots that forms the shape of a 7. All are solidly pecked. The panel measures 4 meters wide by 1 meter high. Panel 5 (BYU Group C) is located 3 meters to the east of Panel 4 and contains four anthropomorphs with horned headdresses, one of which does not have arms and one of which the lower body is no longer visible. There is also a single quadruped. The panel measures 1.6 meters wide by 90 centimeters high. All figures are solidly pecked. Panel 6 (BYU Group D) is located 8 to 10 meters to the east of Panel 5 at the same level. The figures include very large dots in a vertical row and a rectangle or trapezoid with four protrusions from the bottom, as if a large

footprint. It is 60 centimeters high by 20 centimeters wide. The panel measures 1.5 meters wide by 60 centimeters high. Below the prehistoric images are historic inscriptions that read "Ed Jenkins July 18, 1904" and "Elia Petersen." These are in an area about 1 meter wide by 40 centimeters high. Panel 7 is located at the base of the cliff about 3 to 4 meters below Panel 6. It features two solidly pecked figures, including a hunter with a bow and arrow aimed at a quadruped. There is a second stipple-pecked quadruped. The panel measures 1.1 meters wide by 40 centimeters high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC196

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** The site was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as consisting "of a single panel of petroglyphs, including at least 5 sheep and some unidentified figures. It is located on the second tier of cliffs with a southwestward exposure, and is in fair condition." Upon revisiting the site in 2010, two separate panels of rock art were identified about 3 meters apart. Panel 1 (BYU panel) on the west features five crudely pecked quadrupeds, one stick figure anthropomorph at least four indistinct figures, all in an area measuring 1.77 meters wide by 63 cm high. The figures are solidly pecked by they lack precision. The panel faces 160 degrees. Panel 2 is located on the same cliff band about 3 meters to the east. It consists of four randomly placed figures, including one crude quadruped, one possible stick-figure anthropomorph and two unknown figures. The panel has multiple aspects, but generally faces 225 degrees. It measures 2.4 meters wide by 80 cm high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC198

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** The site is located within a bay or alcove, in the cliff face. The prehistoric rock art consists of several panels of characteristically Fremont Pictographic representations of trapezoidal anthropomorphs in red, white, and black pigment. Several of these are overlaid with historic inscriptions in axle grease, including proper names, initials and a historic date (1890). Located along the outer ledge of the alcove are the remains of a stone and adobe structure interpreted as a granary. , The site was located by researchers from BYU in 1974-75 who described the rock art and believed the inscriptions to be modern. They recorded multiple granaries on the site. The site was revisited in 2010 by the Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance, who identified additional rock art elements and identified the textual inscriptions as historic, but were able to identify the remains of only one stone and adobe structure (consisting of a sandstone slab lying over mud or adobe). The site was relocated during MOAC's 2011

inventory and found to be essentially as described in the 2010 IMACS documentation. New UTM coordinates and an updated site topographic map are provided in the current documentation.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC199

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as consisting of “2 petroglyphs, a 3 m long straight line, which passes horizontally across 4 adjacent panels, and a small snake. It is located on the second terrace, on a southward facing cliff. It is in good condition.” Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the original description was found to be generally accurate. The long straight line wraps around corners in the cliff face and over cracks for a distance of 2.4 meters. There is one short wavy line and a series of random dints. Overall, the panel measures 2.1 meters wide by 24 cm high. It is protected by a slight overhang.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC200

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** The site was initially documented in 1974-75 by the Public Archaeology Research Group at Brigham Young University. (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as “3 southward-facing groups of petroglyphs located towards the top of the lowest cliff exposure. group A is 6 m long, 3 m wide panel on the back wall of a small overhang. It contains six anthropomorphs, including one with a bow and arrow, 21 sheep; 5 unidentified quadruped including one probably dog; 2 crooked line crossed to form an X; an unidentified abstraction; and other unidentifiable figures. Except for a single set of initials, the group has not been vandalized. It is in good condition despite some weathering. Group B consists of single 50 cm tall quadruped. Its head has been obliterated by weathering, but the body is in good condition. Group C is a panel of quadrupeds, 4 of which are sheep, 1 of which resembles a horse, and one of which is probably a bison. It is in good condition.” Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the site was observed to be in essentially the same condition, although Group B was not re-identified. The site was subsequently re-labeled as Panel 1 (Group A) and Panel 2 (Group C). Panel 1 measures 7 meters long by 0.65 meters high and is located 0.6 to 1.8 meters above present ground surface. It consists of at least nine anthropomorphs. (no particularly diagnostic of a particular period of time), 25 quadruped (some of which could be bighorn sheep). and numerous abstract or geometric shapes, including the large X shape. Panel 2 measures 2.34 meters long by 0.3 meters high and it ranges from 43 to 76 cm centimeters above present ground surface. It features at least six quadrupeds, most of which appear to be bighorns heep. A horse-like figure and bison figure were not identified as such.

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC201

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was originally documented in 1974-75 by BYU (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "a single white pictograph on a vertical panel beneath an overhang on the fourth terrace. It consists of row of solid-painted pendant triangles nestled into a zigzag line. It is in perfect condition." Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the original description was found to be generally accurate but with some additions. The pictograph is a row of white triangles and a parallel white zigzag line with a narrow band of unpainted surface in between. The panel measures 70 cm wide by 22 cm high. Below the panel on the northeast side of the sheltered area is a rock alignment 1.8 meters north-south. it consists of a single course of unmodified sandstone slabs, but there are possible wall stones down slope that could indicate it once had additional courses. There is one vertical upright stone slab outside of the shelter drip line. The interior deposits are finely sorted white powder-like soils. No artifacts were observed.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC202

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was originally documented in 1974-1975 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "two groups of petroglyphs located on the second tier of cliffs. Group A includes two panels, one containing 2 fields of aligned dots; the other containing a snake, a possible bird, a rectilinear meander, 3 unidentified quadrupeds, 4 sheep, 2 curvilinear meandering lines, a watch-spring scroll and several elements weathered beyond recognition. Two of the sheep are very slender and gracile, with the elongated tail of one passing through the torso of the other. The group has sustained moderate damage due to weathering, but is in good condition. Group B consists of a single panel of petroglyphs including a watch-spring scroll, 2 sheep and a horizontal cross. It is in poor condition due to weathering."

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the original site description was found to be generally accurate, but the features were re-numbered Panel 1 and Panel 2. Panel 1 is very large and complex, extending up to 5 meters in height and 4 meters in width. The upper portion is dominated by seemingly random dots (ca. 40), a meandering line and a quadruped. The lower portion features undulating lines, elongated quadrupeds, concentric circles and various abstract and amorphous shapes. Panel 2 is located about 3 meters to the east on the sloping surface of a west-facing boulder. The figures include a concentric circle, two quadrupeds and a horizontal line with a cross-hatch. The panel measures 57 centimeters wide by 60 centimeters high. Both panels are in good to excellent condition with no evidence of graffiti or vandalism.

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC206

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** This site was initially documented in 1974-75 by the Public Archaeology Research Group at Brigham Young University (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as a “3m diameter masonry structure located on the first terrace, overlooking the canyon bottom. The structure is built in the shape of a horseshoe open toward the north. It is abutted on that end against some large boulders. Several boulders near the tower appear to have sheltered very small masonry enclosures. The masonry structure is in unusually good condition. It is the only significant standing structure encountered during the survey.” There was no mention of vandalism or artifacts at this site.

In 2010, this site was found to consist of a dry-laid masonry structure or tower located on a relatively flat bench area above the valley floor. It is shaped more like a quarter-circle or pie-shape and features a tall south wall on the down-slope side and slightly curving east and west walls. The north wall consists of large boulders. The east wall extends 2.63 meters north-south, and it has a maximum height of 1.71 meters (14 courses of stone). The west wall has mostly collapsed (perhaps dismantled during looting), but there appears to have been a small doorway at ground level at the northwest edge of the wall measuring 89 centimeters wide. The south wall is the most intact, featuring at least 20 courses of horizontally stacked, unmodified stone slabs to a height of 1.84 meters. There is no evidence of a rood (post sockets or wood remnants). The interior of the structure measures 2.81 meters north-south by 3.05 meters east-west.

A large looters’ pit abuts the south wall and extends to the east wall. No artifacts were observed in the back-dirt pile, but one one-handed mano was observed on the slope to the south of the structure, and two rib fragments were observed outside the structure and one fragment was observed inside the looters’ pit.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC207

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was originally documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "several southward-facing panels located on the lowest cliff face. The panels contain 2 vertical straight lines, 2 zigzag lines, 2 meandering lines, 3 snake-like lines, several unidentified abstractions, a circle, 1 watch spring scroll and a field of aligned dots. The site varies in condition from good to poor as a result of differential weathering. Remains of some large signatures are faintly visible."

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the site was found to consist of four distinct clusters of rock art and one historic inscription. The panels were numbered sequentially from west to east.



Panel 1 is located on a highly eroded cliff surface and is difficult to see in direct light. Discernible figures include a circle pecked in outline with a small circle below, a vertical row of dots (at least eight) to the left of the circle, a small circle with a vertical protrusion and cross line with dots at the end, an additional protrusion from the bottom left of the circle, and another small circle above and left of this figure. The panel measures 1.27 meters wide by 0.8 meters high.

Panel 2 is located about 8 meters to the east of Panel 1 and consists of an undulating line and zigzag lines, all on a highly eroded surface. The panel measures 1.9 meters wide by 0.6 meters high. This is probably the BYU panel.

Panel 3 consists of historic signatures in blue-black pigment written over the top of an abraded name and date. The name in pigment is "eking." The inscription below the pigment reads "C. Hall" all in uppercase block letters, and below that is the date of May 30, 1891 scratched in cursive. The inscriptions are in an area measuring 91 centimeters wide by 31 centimeters high, and about 1.5 meters above present ground surface.

Panel 4 is located about 8 meters east of Panel 2 on an inaccessible cliff face. Most images have spalled from the cliff face, leaving behind only two partial rows of pecked triangles and an undulating line with a possible head at one end. The panel appears to measure 2.5 meters wide by 80 centimeters high. It is currently 3 meters above present ground surface.

Panel 5 is located about 3 meters east of Panel 4. It consists of two undulating lines, one large and one small, and a matrix of five dots in the bottom left. The panel measures 2.5 meters wide by 2 meters high. It has entirely repatinated.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC208

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was initially documented in 1974-1975 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as three groups of rock art. " Group A is a single panel containing an anthropomorph; a legless, tri-horned animal (?) with meandering tail; a snake-like meander; a bifurcated snake-like meander; a straight line, a diamond, and an unidentified quadruped. It is in good condition. Group B consists of a single petroglyph, a fringed line. It is badly weathered. Group C consists of 2 adjacent panels containing fields of aligned dots and a vertical snake-like meander. It is in fair condition."

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, only two of the three BYU panels were identified (and were re-numbered Panel 1 (BYU Group A) and Panel 3 (BYU Group C). A fourth panel was identified just above. Panel 1 on the west consists of a horned snake with three horns, a Fremont trapezoidal anthropomorph, three undulating lines and a circle pecked in outline. It measures 70 centimeters wide by 1 meter high, Panel 3 on the east consists of two groups of arranged dots split by a natural crack. The left side is four dots wide by seven to eight dots high, and the right

side is five rows wide by five to seven rows high. Both are roughly rectangular in shape. The panel measures 3 meters wide by 1.2 meters high.

In addition to the BYU panels, a fourth panel was identified on a narrow cliff surface about 3 meters above Panel 1. Panel 4 consists of a bipedal image, a quadruped, a short undulating line and at least seven amorphous or indistinct figures. These are found in an area 1.76 meters wide by 0.72 meters high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC209

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "a single, large (15m x 7m) southward-facing group of petroglyphs located on the lowest cliff above a high talus. This site contains one of the largest panels and heaviest concentrations of rock art in the canyon. Unfortunately, many of the figures have been obscured or covered by mud washed down from above, making it difficult to sketch or photograph effectively. Careful removal of the mud deposit and intensive scrutiny of the panel would probably provide valuable clues to the sequence of rock art styles in the canyon. Numerous figures are present in the site including: 1 black pictograph of a human face; one white pictograph, a snake-like meander; at least 12 anthropomorphs; at least 15 sheep; several dogs; several unidentified quadrupeds; at least 8 pecked, meandering lines; 4 sets of concentric circles, two of which are linked by a line to form a dumb-bell motif; 3 pecked snake-like meanders; 1 sandal track, solidly pecked and painted red; 2 dumb-bell-like sets of 2 linked circles; 1 column of short horizontal lines; a starburst; and numerous other figures more difficult to recognize. As a whole the site is well preserved, although absence of contrast and coverage by sheet wash obscures much of it. We noted no evidence of vandalism."

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the site was found to be in essentially the same condition, and the original site description is generally accurate, with the exception that a second pictograph panel is located about 20 meters to the east.

Panel 1 is the main panel described in 1974-75. It is about 9 meters long by 5 meters high, and it features more than 100 images. These include a series of straight, undulating, zigzag and meandering lines; more than a dozen anthropomorphs; more than a dozen quadrupeds; a dot pattern; circles; and many amorphous or abstract images. There are white undulating lines at the top of the panel. The dominant images here are a large Fremont trapezoidal anthropomorph with a halo-like headdress and a large, precisely pecked bighorn sheep. A deep groove has been carved in the pubis area of the anthropomorph. Most of the figures represented are interacting with the lines, creating a compositional quality to the panel. There is considerable superimposition evident, suggesting repeated augmentation and modification of the panel through time. In at least two areas, prehistoric images had been abraded (intentionally removed).

Panel 2 is located about 20 meters to the east. It is located on an inaccessible cliff face. It consists of a series of 12 to 16 white circles. Nine of the circles are clearly visible and the others are highly eroded and only partially visible. The circles are in a horizontal row 2 meters long by 10 centimeters high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC211

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was initially documented in 1974 or 1975 by the Public Archaeology Research Group at Brigham Young University (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "5 groups of petroglyphs located on a 10m segment of the lowest cliff face overlooking the road. Group A consists of a single impressive panel, containing a starburst with concentric circles at the ray tips, 8 sheep; 2 dogs; one unidentified quadruped; 3 anthropomorphs; 2 dumb-bells, one with a dot in the circle at one end; 1 dumb-bell with concentric circles at each end; 1 human or bear track; 1 cloverleaf of concentric circles; 8 unidentified abstractions; and 1 set of 2 concentric horseshoes. Part of the lower portion of the panel has broken away, taking some rock art with it, but the rest of the panel is in excellent condition. Group B consists of a single panel with 2 sheep. This panel is in fair condition, despite considerable weathering. Group C consists of 3 adjacent panels containing 4 snakes, 2 with bodies outlined; 1 bird; 3 sheep; 2 vertical lines; 1 horizontal straight line; 1 human or bear track; and 1 anthropomorph. The group is in good condition. Group D consists of a single panel containing a meandering line; 2 circles; an anthropomorph with outstretched, fringed arms; a reclining O with 3 pendant lines, resembling southwestern rain symbols; 2 vertical lines; and other figures. The panel is in good condition. Group E consists of a single panel containing 4 quadrupeds, at least one of which is probably a sheep. It is also in good condition. Thirty meters to the east of the rock art, at the bottom of the cliff and the top of the talus, there are remains of masonry walls. The walls are nearly totally destroyed, but appear to be the remains of small structures built against the cliff, possibly for food storage."

For reasons not entirely clear, BYU assigned a separate site number (420c216) to the masonry rooms, although the rock art panels considered here and the masonry rooms constitute a continuous series of features along the base of the first cliff level. For the purposes of this comparative study, separate site numbers are retained, although it is acknowledged that it is one large, continuous site (it could very well continue about 100 meters to the east and encompass at least two other sites).

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the original site description was found to be generally accurate, although panels were re-numbered from east to west, and panels were re-organized into four contiguous panels. Panel 1 consists of four quadrupeds with horns and one long wavy line and an undulating line for a tail. Panel 2 consists of a squiggly line in a circle shape, a single stick-figure anthropomorph, a pecked diamond in outline, and an image resembling the letter A. Panel 3 consists of an oval pecked in outline, a horizontal line ending in two wavy lines and undulating lines. Panel 4 is the largest and most visible of the panels. It consists of three anthropomorphs,

one horizontal undulating line, nine quadrupeds, two footprints (one is upside down), three geometric shapes with spirals, two vertical lines with two sets of horizontal ovals, one spade shape, 2 zoomorphs, six circular dots and several amorphous shapes. All are solidly pecked.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC213

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "2 groups, one located on the lowest cliff face on the canyon wall, and the other on a large boulder in the canyon floor, 15m to the east. Group A consists of 2 panels. Panel 1 contains a row of 4 crosses resembling telephone poles, standing on a straight, horizontal line; a deer or elk with elongated, bifurcated snout; 6 sheep; 2 unidentified abstractions; and a possible anthropomorph. Panel 2 contains what appears to be a very strange, many-legged animal with a starburst head at each end of its body. Both panels are in excellent condition. Group B is located on a large boulder at the foot of the talus slope. It contains 3 anthropomorphs, 3 sheep, 1 short meandering line, 1 circle enclosing scattered dints, and 1 irregular field of dints. It is in good condition."

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the original site description was found to be generally accurate, but with additional features and modifications. BYU Group A Panel 1 and Panel 2 are actually a single panel of rock art. In addition, another rock art panel was identified 3 meters to the south, and a rock wall was documented between these two panels. BYU Group B is herein labeled as Panel 3.

Panel 1 on the south consists of one quadruped-like figure and remnants of an amorphous shape, all in an area 56 centimeters wide by 50 centimeters high.

Panel 2 (BYU Group A Panels 1 and 2) is located 3 meters to the north. It consists of petroglyphs on two adjoining cliff faces. The southern portion features four cross-like figures on a horizontal line, an elk or deer figure with a long diagonal line extending to a quadruped, at least four other quadrupeds, and other abstract and geometric shapes. The northern portion consists of a long horizontal line with at least 26 short vertical lines below and a possible headdress at the west terminus. The panel measures 1.85 meters high by 2.8 meters wide.

Panel 3 is located on a large boulder 20 meters down slope from Panel 2 next to the Owl Canyon floodplain. It consists of at least 12 solid and stipple pecked figures, including a horned snake, the lower torso of a trapezoidal anthropomorph, a trapezoidal anthropomorph with solid-pecked extremities and a stipple-pecked torso, four quadrupeds and several unidentified figures. The panel measures 2.2 meters wide by 1.05 meters high.

Feature 1 consists of remnants of a stacked stone wall at the base of the cliff. The wall measures 87 centimeters long by 37 centimeters wide by 46 centimeters high. At least six courses of

unmodified stone slabs are visible in the wall matrix. The upper courses are dry laid, whereas there appears to be mud between the lower courses. There are at least 16 stones remaining in the wall.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC214

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "a single panel of faint petroglyphs located on the lowest cliff face overlooking the road. The panel contains a snake, a snake-like meander and an unidentified abstraction resembling a misshapen dumb-bell. It is in fair condition."

Upon revisiting this site in 2010, additional features were identified. There are at least three rock art panels and one possible rock wall. All three rock art panels are small and nondescript.

Panel 1 consists of two stipple pecked figures, one an elongated S shape and one an inverted U shape. The panel measures 40 centimeters high by 30 centimeters wide.

Panel 2 is located 5 meters to the northeast and then 5 meters above the base of the cliff on the next ledge. Figures include eroded quadrupeds, a stick-figure zoomorph with three legs and a short wavy line. The panel measures 40 centimeters wide by 15 centimeters high.

Panel 3 (BYU panel) is located about 10 meters to the west of Panel 1 and 7 meters above on a mud-covered surface. The figures include two long meandering lines, two clusters of dots, a somewhat circular figure and an ovoid anthropomorph. The panel is 3 meters wide by 1.2 meters high. It is largely obscured by mud.

Feature 1 is a possible rock wall located 1.6 meters east of Panel 1 and perpendicular to the base of the cliff. This may be natural rock fall, but the alignment is linear in nature and features up to three courses of stacked stone. There are at least 20 stones in the alignment, which trends north-south. Some of the stones are covered in lichen. It is 2.4 meters long and has a maximum height of 40 centimeters. Also noteworthy, about 30 meters to the east of Panel 1 is a broad flat area that appears to have been cleared of colluvium. The flat area measures about 15 by 15 meters. A fair amount of fire-cracked rock was observed in this area, but no unequivocal cultural materials or features were identified here. This area is not included within the site parameters for 42Dc214, but it is highly suspicious, and additional investigation could warrant expanding the site to include this area.

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC215

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** The site was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as “a single panel containing a sectioned watchspring scroll, resembling a spider web.” Upon revisiting the site in 2010, it was found to consist of a single petroglyph of a large circular maze about 0.75 meters in diameter. The maze is comprised of eight concentric circles with at least five spokes radiating from the small circular center. The left side is highly eroded. The panel is not easily accessible to touching and there is no graffiti. About 3 meters to the east is a scratched and abraded name of Albert Pace, and above that about 2 meters is an incised name of Albert. The Pace Ranch is recognized as one of the most historically significant in lower Nine Mile Canyon during the early 1930s. The inscriptions are in an area 2 meters high by 0.75 meters wide. It is not easily accessible.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC216

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** The site was initially documented in 1974-75 as a part of a Brigham Young University (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as “the remains of several masonry rooms, built against the lowest cliff at the top of the talus. At least 3 and possible 6 or more rooms are represented. The site is in extremely poor condition, with little standing masonry and numerous potholes. The site is located approximately 30 meters east of PARG-88 and is approximately 20 meters long.” For reasons not entirely clear, BYU assigned separate site numbers for this site and for adjacent 42DC211, a series of rock art panels, although the rock art panels and masonry rooms constitute a continuous series of features along the base of the first cliff level. For the purposes of this comparative study, separate site numbers are retained, although it is acknowledged that it is one large, continuous site (it could very well continue for about 100 meters to the east and encompass at least two other sites).

Upon revisiting this site in 2010, at least three architectural features were clearly identifiable, two of which are D-shaped contiguous rooms and one is small rock wall that is of a size and shape that it could be a small granary. To maintain control during documentation, features were assigned numbers sequentially from east to west. Feature 1 is the small rock wall on the eastern periphery of the site. It features stacked sandstone slabs that are angular to slab-like. There is mud or adobe present at the bottom and about halfway up the wall. It measures 62 centimeters long by 59 centimeters high (seven to eight courses of unmodified stone). The wall thickness ranges up to 34 centimeters.

Features 2 and 3 are contiguous. Feature 2 has larger unmodified construction stones arranged in a D-shaped pattern, although the front southern wall has mostly collapsed down slope. The interior measures 3.43 meters east-west by 2.03 meters north-south. The maximum wall height is 82 centimeters (7 to 10 courses). The west wall of Feature 2 is the east wall of Feature 3. This wall has mud or adobe towards the bottom of the wall and near the interface with the cliff. There is collapsed wall debris on all sides and extending down slope to the south. Feature 3 is a similar D-shaped structure that measures 2.35 meters east-west by 1.91 meters north-south. The maximum height is the shared wall with Feature 2 (82 centimeters). This feature is not as well articulated as Feature 2. Considerable amount of residential detritus was observed on the slope below Features 2 and 3.

Down slope and slightly to the east is a large boulder with a sheltered area facing the road. Inside the sheltered area is the name SAM painted in blue paint and BETTI and DELCNE in black paint (all letters are upper case). It is unknown if these names are more than 50 years old.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC217

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** The site was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as “2 groups of southward-facing pictographs located on the first cliff. Group A consists of a single red pictograph, an anthropomorph in the Fremont style. It is in poor condition, the lower portion being largely obliterated by weathering. Group B is located in a small rock shelter 10 meters to the east of Group A. On the ceiling of the rock shelter are 2 handprints composed of meandering white lines, and a white anthropomorph of the simple Fremont style. They are in fair condition, despite moderate weathering.”

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, several additional features were identified. The site actually contains the two pictograph panels described earlier, as well as a petroglyph panel, historic axle grease signatures, and two non-contiguous D-shaped structures constructed against the base of the cliff. Based on the lithic debitage and abundance of fire-cracked rock, these structures are probably small residential features.

Panel 1 consists of two prominent figures and two indiscernible figures. The figures include a circle with protrusions at the top, possible a headdress, and an anthropomorph with a T-shaped head and two legs, but no arms. The figures are solidly pecked. The panel measure 60 centimeters wide by 40 centimeters high. It is located 15 meters east of datum (Feature 1). A very finely flaked white chert biface (Stage 5) was observed about 3 meters east of Panel 1. The pointed tip has broken off, and the base is straight with no evidence of notching. The biface measures 4.5 centimeters long by 1.6 centimeters wide by 0.1 centimeters thick. It was cached below a rock at the base of Panel 1.

Panel 2 (BYU Group B) is located on the ceiling of the rockshelter about 4 meters directly above Feature 2. It consists of a pictograph panel, painted in white, that includes one Fremont trapezoidal anthropomorph in outline except for the solidly painted head, and two concentric images with four thin white lines in parallel arches (not closed circles; see sketch). There are additional traces of white pigment on the shelter ceiling. The panel measures about 1 meter by 30 centimeters in size.

Directly below Panel 2 on a sloping surface are the remnants of probable axle grease signatures. These do not bear dates, but they appear to be consistent with other axle grease names and dates attributed to freighters between the mid-1880s and 1920s. The signatures include the name “Jim Jones” repeated twice, a crude quadruped, and other unknown images, the initials “EH,” “Ju(n)e 0,” and “BV.” These are found on three different shelter surfaces in an area 5 meters wide by 80 centimeters high.

Panel 3 (BYU Group A) is located 12 meters to the west of Feature 2 and about 6 meters above on an inaccessible cliff face. It consists of a very large red Fremont trapezoidal anthropomorph with no obvious arms or legs. It has a bucket-style head. It appears to be about 1 meter high by 50 centimeters wide. A white tertiary chert flake was observed at the base of the cliff directly below.

Feature 1 (site datum) is a D-shaped structure constructed at the base of the cliff. The east wall features unmodified sandstone blocks with mud or adobe in the interstices. The wall extends 1.1 meters from the base of the cliff and has a maximum height of 30 centimeters. The front (south) wall has collapsed down slope. The west wall has collapsed in to the interior of the structure. The west wall was originally about 1.4 meters long and was comprised of at least 12 unmodified sandstone blocks. It appears the entire structure measured about 3 meters east-west by 1.4 meters north-south. Two large chert secondary flakes were observed next to the east wall.

Feature 2 is another D-shaped structure located about 2 meters to the west of Feature 1 (they appear to be non-contiguous). The structure is poorly defined. The west wall is mostly buried by colluvium but it appears to be largely intact. The wall extends 1.6 meters south from the cliff face. At least nine unmodified stones are visible in the wall matrix. The east wall consists of (ca.) 10 disarticulated stones around a small boulder. The front (south) wall has collapsed down slope. It appears the original structure measured 2.7 meters east-west by 1.6 meters north-south. Some pieces of fire-cracked rock were observed on the structure interior, as was one chisel-shaped hammerstone with percussion scars at both ends. This tool measured 12 centimeters long by 2.2 centimeters by 3 centimeters (see photo).

The slope below Feature 1 and Feature 2 features a light scattering of secondary and tertiary flakes, a metate fragment, and an abundance of fire-cracked rock. No ceramics were observed.



**Site Number & Name:** 42DC217

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a historic pack trail segment measuring 1,683 long and averaging 4' to 6' in width, which winds from north to south to north again across a low saddle on a small ridge. Both the eastern and western extent of the feature terminate in medium sized (15' across) drainages covered with sage brush and it is possible that the original course of the trail followed along these dry stream beds. No artifacts were found in conjunction with the pack trail. A review of General Land Office (GLO) maps produced no recorded trails in the area during the time of survey within Section 14 (GLO T11 South, R15 East: Surveyed John B. Steward and A.D. Ferron (Production January 18, 1904).

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC257

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "a single group of petroglyphs located on the first cliff on the east side of an unnamed side canyon. It contains several sheep and anthropomorphs."

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the original description was found to be fairly accurate, but with the addition of a historic inscription not mentioned earlier. The site consists of a single panel of prehistoric rock art, featuring two anthropomorphs joined by a horizontal line, two quadrupeds, one oval-shaped figure, and other indistinct lines and images. The name "Donald Rich" and the date 1941 or 1944 have been scratched into the cliff surface. The site measures 4.9 meters wide by 1.7 meters high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC258 Owl Panel

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This site is one of the most iconic in Nine Mile Canyon and is featured in numerous books, magazine and newspaper articles, and is depicted on merchandise. It was initially documented in 1974-75 by BYU researchers (Hurst and Louthan 1979) as "5 groups of petroglyphs located at the base of the east wall of an unnamed side canyon. Group A consists of a single panel containing a reclining anthropomorph; 2 horned snakes; a starburst; a circle; a vertical snake-like line; several interesting but indescribable abstractions; and a variety of

indistinct, pecked and incised figures. The group is in good condition. Group B consists of a single panel containing 3 unidentified quadrupeds, 1 resembling a hippopotamus; 8 sheep, one with an arrow protruding; 2 owls; a dog; 3 anthropomorphs, several with genitalia which may be recent addition; a grizzly bear track; a hand; a snake-like meander; 2 unidentified abstractions; an ovoid, lightly outlined with scattered dints; and other less distinct figures. The panel has been slightly damaged by superimposed initials and graffiti, and possibly by the addition of genitalia to several anthropomorphs. Group C consists of three small panels in a small rock shelter, containing 2 anthropomorphs, 3 unidentified quadrupeds, 3 sheep with outlined ovoid bodies and no legs and several indistinct figures. This group is in fair to good condition, with moderate weathering. Group D consists of a single, long panel, containing at least 8 anthropomorphs, 4 or more unidentified quadrupeds, a dog (?), at least 16 sheep, a sunburst, 5 or more unidentified abstractions, a circle, at least 4 meandering lines and many figures too obscured by weathering or washed down soil to be discernible. This group is in fair condition, with little vandalism. Group E consists of a single panel containing an anthropomorph, a field of randomly scattered dots, an unidentified abstraction, a circle with a dot in the center, a set of 3 (?) concentric circles, and several figures which are weathered beyond recognition. This panel is in poor condition as a result of severe weathering."

Upon revisiting the site in 2010, the original description was found to be generally accurate, but with additional features. BYU Group E was not identified with any confidence due to the minimal description offered. Six total rock art panels were identified and numbered from south to north along 50 meters of the first cliff level. Panel 5 (Owl Panel) is the site datum.

Panel 1 on the south consists of numerous meandering lines, zigzag lines, circles and indiscernible shapes. The panel is almost entirely obscured by natural mud over-wash. It measures 2.6 meters wide by 1 meter high. No graffiti was observed here. The panel is located about 4 meters to the south of Panel 2.

Panel 2 is located about 15 meters south of Panel 3 and consists of widely spaced figures in an area 6.4 meters wide by 2.5 meters high. At the far upper right is a noticeable cross, meandering lines, one anthropomorph and other indiscernible shapes. The lower section of the upper panel appears to have spalled away. The lower portion of this panel near ground level features an upside down quadruped, meandering lines and other geometric shapes. It is largely obscured by mud over-wash. No graffiti was observed here.

Panel 3 (BYU Group D) is the largest panel at the site, measuring about 7 meters wide by 2 meters in height. It features about 60 images, both solid and stipple pecked. It features numerous anthropomorphs, quadrupeds pecked in outline, and abstract and geometric shapes. At least six bighorn sheep are depicted on the south side of the panel; these are lightly stipple pecked with widely spaced dints. Also depicted is a bison. The panel is located about 5 meters to the south of Panel 4. There are scratch marks over the right side of the panel.

Panel 4 (BYU Group C), located at ground level about 3 meters to the south of Panel 5, measures 5 meters wide by 70 centimeters high. The panel features one ovoid anthropomorph, at least four quadrupeds and numerous circles and geometric shapes. There are about 20 figures in all. Some

are solid pecked and some are stipple pecked. No graffiti was observed, but the ground below the panel features copious amounts of cattle dung.

Panel 5 (BYU Group B), located 3 meters to the south of Panel 6, is the most complex of the panels at this site and is referred to as the Owl Panel. It features 60 to 70 figures, including two large owls, both stipple pecked; a large, solid-pecked bear's paw; a bighorn sheep; an anthropomorph with exaggerated phallus and other images (see 1974-75 description). The panel measures 5.3 meters wide by 2.8 meters high and features various levels of repatination, suggesting multiple episodes of execution. The panel has been vandalized, including the addition of two anthropomorphic figures, the initials "LH" and "AD," a figure 8, a head-like image and multiple illegible scratches.

Panel 6 (BYU Group A) on the north consists of about 15 solid-pecked figures, included two horned snakes, an anthropomorph on its side, and numerous abstract and amorphous images. The panel measures 2 meters wide by 1 meter high. There are numerous scratch marks across the entire panel, but there are no legible names or dates.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC637

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of eight long wooden poles that are located along a ledge between a cliff and a talus slope. they are held in place with metal pipes. This was probably some type of retaining structure for a trail up the south side of Nine Mile Canyon. The longest pole is 5.6 meters long and 18 cm in diameter. The shortest pole is 94 cm long and 10 cm in diameter. Several of the poles have cut marks on them in order to secure the metal pipes. the site is in poor condition and the poles are heavily weathered. the metal pipes are erected vertically in rebar-like fashion. There are also nails, but they are embedded in the wood and the type was not determined. Several poles have fallen down slope.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC707

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a historic cabin measuring 4.4 meters north south by 5.3 meters east-west. The doorway is in the northeast corner of the structure. The remaining walls stand 1.15 meters high at the highest point. the construction stones are natural slabstones, one layer being laid horizontally in one direction and the next layer in the opposite direction. The walls are typically two slabstones thick. The walls range from 55 to 90 cm thick. The interior of the cabin measures 2.95 meters wide by 4.44 meters long. The site sits on the edge of the old

Nine Mile Creek streambed and is currently hidden by tall greasewood. Very few artifacts are visible.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC711

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a historic fence or portion of a corral running 26 meters in northerly direction. site located on the east side of a small box canyon. wooden beams are badly deteriorated, but ax cuts are still visible at the ends of the poles. One of the larger poles is 20 cm in diameter. No wire or nails were observed. The poles are largely obscured by greasewood.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC713

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a wooden pole fence, all collapsed and badly deteriorate. Fence poles are lying horizontally at a 90- degree angle to the north cliff face. Ten poles are still visible, ranging from 3.5 meters in length and 6 to 8 cm in diameter. what remains of the fence is 22 meters long. It may be part of a similar pole fence located on the opposite side of Nine Mile Canyon. Cut marks are visible on the ends of the pole.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC715

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a semi-circular rock wall set against a cliff face at valley level. East wall is the best preserved, measuring 1.5 meters north to south and 0.57 meters high. The east wall is constructed of dry-laid sandstone slabs, loosely laid upon each other. The front wall on the south side is a single long slab stone. The west wall has collapsed but appears to have been constructed much like the east wall. In the center of the structure is a wooden beam that has been burned at one end. The beam is 1.3 meters long and about 4 cm in diameter. No cut marks are visible. The structure is filled with fine soils, almost powder line chalky materials eroded from the cliff face. The structure measures 2.3 meters east to west and 1.5 meters north to south.

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC716

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of rock art panels on a cliff face just above ground level on the north side of Nine Mile Canyon. Component A consists of two anthropomorphs, both "winged" figures with arms extended. One is 50 cm high by 20 cm wide and features a large cape-like feature that gives it the appearance of wings. The fingers on each hand number three. The figure is solidly pecked and then painted red. The second figure is solidly pecked and trapezoidal. The arms and the head have eroded away, leaving behind the trapezoidal torso, feet and legs. It measures 38 cm high and 28 cm wide. Component B consists of a stack of slabstones creating a wall on the small ledge about 2 meters above the valley floor. It consists of three long slabstones that have been stood vertically against the east edge of the wall. The wall is 1 meter wide and 50 cm high. The slabstones leaning against the wall are 2 cm thick, and 79 cm wide by 94 cm high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC717

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of pictographs in red and white paint, including a large anthropomorph about 1.5 meters tall and 0.5 meters wide. It has a trapezoidal body with short legs and long arms that bend upwards at the elbow. Only the right arm is clearly visible. The figure is outlined in mud daub and filled in with red paint. The figure is faintly reminiscent of a Barrier Canyon style figure. There appears to have once been two more figures to the north of the first. However, they have eroded away. About 1 meter from the anthropomorph is a row of connected triangles. It is in red paint and stretches about 1 meter long and 8 cm wide. About 25 cm below the row of red triangles is another set of triangles done in mud daub. It consists of two rows of triangles about 3 cm above the other. It is about 0.75 meters long and 15 cm tall. The triangles are enclosed in a white square. Below the red triangles are also abstract wavy lines. These are a different red than the triangles. They are 35 cm long and about 4 cm high. They are about 15 cm southeast of the red triangles. There is also a snake figure about 1 meter long and 20 cm wide. The entire panel is about 4 meters above ground level and is not easily accessible.

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC718

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site is multi-component assemblage of storage features and rock art panels that constitute some of the most unusual anywhere in Nine Mile Canyon. Component A is a slab-lined cist with an aspect of 175 degrees measuring 1.15 meters east-west by 1 meter north-south. It has mostly collapsed. There is some evidence of digging inasmuch as there is a large hole in the center. This is the easternmost component at this site. It is located within a small rockshelter. There are grass and sticks visible on the surface. Component B is a storage cist about 1.5 meters east-west by 1.3 meters north-south. It features a large upright slabstone on the eastern edge, and a large upright stone on the western edge with fill behind it. It is also located under a protective overhang. Remaining rocks suggest a slab-lined cist. The south side stones are canted outward. The facility is 30 cm deep. There is evidence of digging inside Component B. The aspect is 140 degrees. Component C consists of a large quadruped with short horns. It is 1.1 meters wide by 1 meter high. It is solidly pecked and there are two outlined, semi-rectangular shapes on either side. The horns are goat-like as opposed to sheep-like. Aspect is 110 degrees. Component D consists of three quadrupeds, probably bighorn sheep figures. The largest figure is 62 cm wide by 60 cm high. The panel is 1.35 meters wide by 60 cm high. The three quadrupeds are solidly pecked. One semi-rectangular figure is pecked in outline. Component E is a horned snake figure on a ledge about 6 meters directly above Component D. The snake is solidly pecked and faces east. It has nine humps. The aspect for Components D and E is 185 degrees. Component F consists of a complex rock art panel with two quadrupeds, at least three anthropomorphs and various geometric figures. The panel has an aspect of 200 degrees. From west to east, the first figure is a spiral that ends in a horned serpent head. The next figure is a large quadruped, solidly pecked, with a tightly curled tail, an open mouth, two short horns and legs with five splayed digits on each end. Immediately in front of the quadruped is a figurine-like image pecked in outline. Above and directly east is a small trapezoidal figure with legs and a headdress pointed upwards. Directly east of the figurine are five stick-like figures with possible headdresses and four small humped back figures, commonly referred to in this area as burden-bearers. Next to those figures is a large anthropomorph with oversized hands, splayed fingers and oversized feet with the toes visible (big foot motif). The figure has a long neck, small head, phallus and testicles. Below the left foot is a grid of dots, five dots in the top row and six dots in the other four rows. About 2 meters east is another stick figure and the tail end of another quadruped with feet with digits. The front portion of the quadruped has eroded away. The panel is 5.7 meters wide and 1.5 meters high. Component G consists of three crudely pecked figures, two of them stick figure anthropomorphs and one an unidentified quadruped. It is located 25 meters west of Component F with an aspect of 195 degrees. All components to this point are about 100 meters above the valley floor and on the same cliff level. Component G-2 is a slab-lined storage cist in a small shelter located about 30 meters down slope from Components A and B. It is 64 cm east west by 73 cm north-south. It is 32 cm high at its highest point. The cist is comprised of upright slabstones with some traces of adobe on the back wall. Also present are 5 wooden sticks that appear to have been used as part of the construction matrix. One stick was removed for possible radiocarbon dating. (The resulting C-14 date revealed this specimen to be modern.) the

remaining four sticks were left in place and the fill on the feature interior was not disturbed. Component H consists of a retaining wall in a semicircular pattern about 5 meters east-west by 0.7 meters high. There is a flat area behind the wall level with the top of the wall, but the purpose of the terrace is unknown. This is located about 35 meters down slope from Component C. There is a lot of prickly pear associated with this feature. The feature has an aspect of 185 degrees. Component I consists of three small petroglyphs, one a quadruped measuring 18 cm wide and 12 cm high, a geometric figure that looks somewhat like the number 4 and measures 12 cm wide and 10 cm high. A third figure is somewhat anthropomorphic, measuring 8 cm wide and 12 cm high. All are poorly rendered in comparison to nearby components. All are patinated, solidly pecked and not easily noticed. This component is located around the corner to the west from Component F.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC719

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of several rock art petroglyphs pecked into the flat surface. One geometric figure is 14 cm wide and 18 cm high, looking like a trapezoidal body but without arms or legs. Above the trapezoid are three quadrupeds, probably bighorn sheep. All are about 10 cm long and 9 cm high. Above is the lower torso of a human figure with legs, but no head or arms. Above this figure is a wavy line or snake figure about 18 cm wide and 10 cm high. All figures are solidly pecked except the trapezoidal geometric figure. The geometric figure is more clearly pecked than other figures.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC720

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a neatly laid wall of slab stones around the front of a small alcove high above the valley floor and concealed from view from the valley floor. Site located about 75 meters above the valley floor. The east wall is best preserved, consisting of about 8 courses of sandstone. It measure 1.2 meters long and about 0.8 meters high. The wall continues along the front of the alcove about 1.3 meters, but the dry laid wall is only 0.5 high along this axis. The depth of the alcove is 0.9 meters. Site is only visible from the opposite side of the dry wash. Alcove sites on a ledge about 25 meters above the wash.

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2179

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** This site consists of a combination of prehistoric and historic rock art panels (Feature A, B, and C) situated along the west side of Water Canyon on a cliff face. The site measures 9 by 13 meters. Feature A (Panel 1 [9' x 6']) is a combination of scratched historic names and two prehistoric elements; white painted Fremont-style anthropomorph and pecked big-horn sheep (Schaafsma 1971: 28-40). Historic inscriptions include a possible cattle band (7 over a bar); the initials "B. B. B"; and date of 11/13/42. Feature B (Panel 1 [4' 11" x 14' 3"]) exhibits a number of historic names including "Walter", "Lucille", "R Fenton", and "Reiamt". Prehistoric rock art includes a white painted zig-zag (snake?), sinuous line motifs, two scratched quadrupeds (elk?), a shield, a down turned crescent design, and abstract scratching. One of the quadrupeds has linear lines extending from the back area possibly depicting a wounded animal. Cole (1990:240) notes that shields are common Late Historic Ute style motifs in the Book Cliffs area. Feature C (Panel 1 [1' 2" X 1' 10"]) is limited to a similar cattle brand as shown in Feature B (7 over a bar). In sum, research produced no reference to the historic individuals listed on the panels and the earliest date identified was "42, II however, based on the style of block letter, some of the names appear to have been rendered earlier. Other cultural modifications include bullet scars on the face of the sandstone.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2180

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** This is a single rock art panel distributed across an area measuring 20 x 23 cm. The site is located on a cliff face along the west side of Water Canyon about 10m above the canyon floor. The panel exhibits a single stipple pecked quadruped displaying a robust torso, straight legs, a short tail, and a spiked antlers mounted on a head. This panel is visible from the base of Water Canyon and no artifacts were found in conjunction. Prehistoric quadruped rock art images are considered to be temporally wide spread on the Northern Colorado Plateau, although they are common in Nine Mile Canyon.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2181

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** This is a prehistoric and historic component site located along the east side of Water Canyon. The prehistoric component consists of a rock art panel (Feature C) and a single projectile point (Tool 1 ). This panel exhibits a solid pecked anthropomorph and a zoomorph as well as stippled pecked form. The human-like figure displays a small rounded head, slightly raised arms, and legs in a walking motion. The zoomorph is portrayed in profile and is undetermined as to species. This historic component is represented by five inscription panels (Features A, B, D, E and F), and a rock wall segment (Feature G). Feature A exhibits two names "Willis Leurtis" and "Joseph ...." and "6/5" (probably June 5). Feature B has at least four discernible names, a curse word, two human head profiles, and various lettered elements. Readable names include "L. Gale," "BN Ginn," "Willis Leurtis," and "Steve Harvath Kenilworth." The latter individual most likely resided in the mining town of Kennilworth. Corresponding dates include "June 20-14" (1914?) and "May 6." Feature D exhibits a single name "Grace Clsin" (Grace Closin?) written in early style block lettering. Feature E has "Nane 'V You" and appears to be relatively recent; it may list with incomplete lettering "Diane 'V You." Feature F depicts a male and 'female (skirt?) image separated by a crossed-out heart symbol; similar to Feature E, this panel appears recent. The rock wall segment (Feature G) extends longitudinally on the down slope of the talus break directly east and above the panels. This feature functioned as a barrier hindering livestock animals from passing across the break of the cliff.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2183

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** This site consists of a historic and prehistoric rock art panel (Features A and B) located along the western cliff base of Water Canyon. The panel measures 33 x 46 meters. Feature A displays six scratched and one pecked historic inscriptions rendered in light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) paint. Readable names include "L H Snyder" that occurs twice written in block and script styles; "Craig Campbell" with a corresponding date of "10/7/70," and the initials "JG" and "JB." Dates also include a scratched "1938" associated with undecipherable script writing. Also on the panel is a grouping which includes "E M M T" and "O O D." The style of lettering appears very old and may have been applied with an 1 inch brush. Feature B is a prehistoric winged figure (bird?) pictograph situated on the underside of a projecting cliff. The motif appears to be a zoomorph outstretched appendages and a vertical band bisecting the figure. A plaster colored 10 YR 8/1 (white) to 10 YR 7/4 (very pale brown) constitutes the principal body and is overlain by vertical parallel lines colored 10 R 4/6 (Red) to 10R 3/6 (Dark Red) extending

from the upper edge of the outstretched appendages. An isolated pigment patch colored 10R 3/6 (Dark Red) is present below the principal figure.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2185

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This is a Historic rock art panel situated on a cliff along the west side of Water Canyon and is distributed over an area measuring 10 X 15 meters. Feature A displays the named “Gregg Atter” and “Harold Williams,” a location reference to “Vernal, Utah,” and two large lizards. In addition, two dates are provided which include “May, 14, 1923” associated with the named and the year “1953” located next to the large lizard on the north panel side. Both lizard designs are interesting and may be a historical emulation of Prehistoric lizards motifs found near Vernal, Utah executed in the Classic Vernal Tradition (Schaafsma 1971: Figure 18). This assessment is further supported by the noted reference to the Vernal area on this panel. The feature is located on a vertical sandstone face that is 2.5 YR 3/2 (Dusky Red) in color.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2186

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This is a historic inscription panel situated about 144 ft upslope on the northwestern cliff system of Water Canyon. The panel exhibits a stippled pecked “Harold” and scrated “William” both utilizing block lettering. the panel is situated in a location difficult to access and panel is not clearly visible from the base of Water Canyon.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2187

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** This is an inaccessible petroglyph panel situated approximately 60 above the floor of Water Canyon. The panel is located on the west side of the canyon near the confluence of Nine Mile Canyon and Water Canyon. Visible portions revealed three horned anthropomorphs, six sheep figures, and 15 abstract designs. Abstract symbols included circles, wavy vertical and horizontal lines, U-shapes, and random scratching. It is estimated the panel is 1.5 m long and 1.0 m tall and that a ledge once projected east from the panel face now having collapsed. The color of the sandstone is a 2.5 YR 3/2 (Dusky Red) and glyphs show signs of light repatination. The

anthropomorphs are classified as the Northern San Rafael tradition (*ct.* Shaafsma 1971: 29-40) and is indicative of Fremont occupation.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2267

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This is a small brush corral with drive line located in an unnamed canyon east of Current Canyon. the corral is constructed of axe-cut pinon and juniper stacked between living pinon and juniper trees. The corral is roughly circular in shape and measured 25 ft to 30 ft in diameter standing 3 ft to 5 ft in height. Gates occur on the northeast and southwest sides. No artifacts were located.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2460 (Wrinkle Road Tower)

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a single, large dry laid masonry structure, perhaps a tower, on an isolated flat top of a pinnacle on the north side of Nine Mile Canyon above the head of North Maxies Canyon. The oval structure is well-constructed of small to medium tabular sandstone slabs that are flat on both lateral surfaces to facilitate dry laid construction to a considerable height. The structure features a lateral ground-level doorway and has no roof superstructure. There is only a single point of access, and no artifacts of any kind were observed. The structure is remarkable similar to 42DC5 (Nordell's Fort) located near the bottom of South Maxies Canyon in Nine Mile Canyon proper.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2643

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** The site consists of a single pictograph panel that consists of a single anthropomorph. It is painted in red pigment. The head is outlined with an inverted U –shaped line and there is a red painted somewhat-rectangular area on the chest. Above the head is a small area of red pigment, but its form is not obvious because of weathering: it could be like an inverted L. There are traces of orange pigment on the face and also traces of white pigment over parts of the image, notably the face. There is also an area of orange pigment below and to the left of the figure. The body is barely visible - see Photoshop enhanced photograph.

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2747

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of two petroglyph panels about 3 meters apart and about 4 meters above the base of the cliff. Panel 1 on the east consists of an undulating line, a small quadruped, a stick-figure anthropomorph with a round torso, another quadruped and a wavy line. The panel measures 3 meters wide by 37 centimeters high. Panel 2 on the west features a circle pecked in outline and an undulating line, all in an area about 40 centimeters wide by 40 centimeters high. All figures are solidly pecked.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2748

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** This site consists of two petroglyph panels on two different cliff faces about 20 meters apart. Panel 1 on the west consists of a vertical, undulating line with a small bulbous upper end and a five-tined image similar to a bird footprint. The panel measures 44 centimeters wide by 37 centimeters high. Panel 2 on the east features a long undulating line with a bird-like image sitting on it, a trapezoidal anthropomorph with three fingers on each hand and a fringed headdress, a backpacker figure, and a completely repatinated rectangle divided by a horizontal line. There are other quadrupeds and indistinct figures in an area 3.3 meters wide by 0.9 meters high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2750

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** This site consists of three very small petroglyph panels located along about 50 meters of cliff face. Panel 1 on the east consists of one curved line and one area with an unknown stipple-pecked figure, perhaps a quadruped, all in an area 80 centimeters wide by 50 centimeters high. Panel 2 is located 25 meters to the west and consists of a roughly circular or trapezoidal pecked image 27 centimeters high by 27 centimeters wide. Panel 3 is located about 20 meters to the west of Panel 2 and consists of a pecked line that loops onto itself on the right and a quadruped to the left. It measures 1.1 meters wide by 12 centimeters high.

**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2751

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** Site consists of a single panel of petroglyphs and pictographs in an area 5 meters wide by 0.5 meters high. On the west (left) are a vertical line and a meandering line that ends in a foot-like shape. About 2 meters to the right another footprintlike image, at least three quadrupeds, two anthropomorphs and four vertical lines, three of which converge to a single point. About 2 meters to the right is a long black undulating line, and a faded red quadruped and two unknown red images above.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2753

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of a historic inscription in black axle grease that reads “For coughs and colds, see Dock Lunk, Nephi.” Although the panel is not dated, Shedrach Lunt from Nephi was the earliest Euroamerican settler in Nine Mile Canyon, claiming ranch territories at the confluence of Minned Maud Creek, and at the mouth of Gate Canyon, in the late 1870s. The inscription is likely associated with Shedrach Lunt’s Family. the inscription is 94 centimeters wide by 40 centimeters high. It is executed in part block letters and part cursive. There appears to be slight traces of red pigment below the inscription but it is unknown if this is cultural. the panel begins 1.6 meters above present ground surface.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2755

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a very large, multi-chambered storage structure located on a sheltered ledge on the east side of a small unnamed side canyon entering from the south, just inside the mouth of the canyon. At least four chambers are visible all constructed of adobe and unmodified sandstone slabs. The front walls have mostly collapsed. The site features two large D-shaped chambers. The northern storage facility features two large superimposed chambers, the upper one featuring three Douglas fir roof logs with the narrow ends pointed to the north. These logs extend up to 3.5 meters long. At the bottom is a horizontal wooden subfloor of pine or fir logs covered with tabular sandstone slabs, and below that another chamber. The lower chamber is one large storage facility and the upper one is subdivided into two separate chambers. Collectively, they appear to be one very large, square structure. This structure is about 2.5 meters

wide with a front wall 1.5 meters high. A second large D-shaped chamber abuts the first chamber on the south. It has mostly collapsed and fallen from the cliff ledge. The structure is about 1.75 meters wide and probably the same height as the north chamber (the front wall is missing). All of the wooden elements have been burned.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2758

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** Site consists of a dense scatter of lithic and ceramic artifacts in two discrete clusters, at least two thermal features and a pictograph panel. Concentration 1 on the southwest features a pot-drop with large fragments of Emery Gray pottery, a thermal feature, a dense concentration of lithics and ceramics artifacts, a Rose Spring corner-notched point, several bifaces and at least one hammerstone. Concentration 2 was located about 25 meters to the northeast and was characterized by one thermal feature and ceramic artifacts. The site measures 85 meters north-south by 25 meters east-west. The pictograph panel, located on a cliff face, measures 70 centimeters wide by 50 centimeters high. The panel features two clusters of V-shaped red lines, one with eight thin lines and the other with 9 thin lines.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2829

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM

**Site Description:** This site consists of one intact slab-lined cist, one looted and largely destroyed slab-lined cist, remnants of a masonry wall, and one human bone probably discarded during looting the second cist. Feature 1 on the southwest is a very large slab-lined, D-shaped cist constructed entirely within the shelter drip line. The interior surface is flat and seemingly undisturbed, although it is located 10 centimeters below the exterior deposits, suggesting a potential that interior deposits were removed at some point in the distant past and the interior has eroded into its current condition. The interior of the feature measures 1.3 meters north-south by 1.16 meters east-west. The walls are constructed of large, very thin vertical stone slabs arranged in a circular pattern and sealed together with greenish-gray mud. There are at least five vertical slabs in the construction matrix, all in a C shape with the back wall of the shelter constituting the back wall of the structure. The slabs extend a maximum of 25 centimeters above the interior deposits. Mud was observed at all interstices. The interior deposits are poorly sorted gravel-sized sandstone that has eroded from the soft strata at the back of the shelter. Artifacts on the interior surface include one fragment of juniper 21 centimeters long and one greasewood stick (perhaps a digging stick) that has been smoothed on the lateral surfaces and has rounded ends. The stick is 61 centimeters long and has a maximum diameter of 3 centimeters. There are additional small wood fragments in the exterior rubble but it is unknown if they are part of a rood matrix. There is

also a chunk of adobe or mud on the interior surface, and there is possible dire-scarring on the ceiling of the shelter above this feature.

Feature 2 is poorly defined but appears to be a similar slab-lined cist constructed contiguous to and sharing a wall with Feature 1 (the north wall of Feature 1 is the south wall of Feature 2). Only one other vertical stone slab remains intact on the north side that defines the feature width; this slab currently extends 38.5 centimeters above present ground surface. The structure measures 1.2 meters north-south and east-west dimensions were estimated at 1.2 meters. The interior of the structure has been severely looted with a looter's pit occupying the northern two-thirds of the feature. The pit is 1 meter east-west by 96 centimeters north-south. The walls have deflated and are currently at a 45-degree angle. There is a small back-dirt pile on the south edge of the pit next to the south wall and on the east side where the front wall is now missing (probably removed to facilitate looting of the feature). Willow fragments and small pieces of juniper bark were observed in the back dirt pile. Also observed was one intact long bone measuring 31 centimeters long that was yellowish-orange in color. This bone was later identified by the Antiquities Section of the Utah Division of State History as a human fibula. This bone was cached out of view below two stone slabs about 2 meters to the south and at the outer edge of a small shelter created by a boulder resting against the cliff face. The Vernal Field Office of the BLM and the Duchesne County Sheriff's Office were formally notified of the human remains.

Feature 3 is located 1.5 meters to the north of Feature 2. At this point there are remnants of a possible wall of unmodified stones extending 1.9 meters east-west from the cliff wall. It has a maximum of two courses but is poorly defined. A second wall is located 1.5 meters to the north and consists only of four stones, three of them coursed. This second wall is 66 centimeters long (northwest to southeast) and is 40 centimeters wide. There is an erosion channel cutting between the two walls. It is possible these walls are the remnants of a D-shaped structure where erosion has destroyed the front (east) wall.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2841

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** BLM – Vernal Field Office

**Site Description:** This site consists of four petroglyph panels, three on a south-facing cliff face and one on a detached boulder in front of the cliff, all about 100 meters above the floodplain. Panel 1 on the west consists of two solid-pecked circles, one backpacker figure and one indistinct image, all in an area 1.07 meters wide by 25 centimeters high. Panel 2 is located about 3 meters to the east and consists of about 30 deeply pecked and repatinated figures, all of them solidly pecked. The figures include numerous rectangular anthropomorphs, shield figures, ovoid anthropomorphs, at least five long-legged water birds, one horned snake and various straight and meandering lines. The panel measures 4.3 meters wide by 1.4 meters high. Panel 3 is located about 2 meters to the east of Panel 2. It consists of one deeply pecked long-legged water bird and at least 16 parallel vertical scratched lines that have mostly repatinated. The panel measures 2.2

meters wide by 1 meter high. Panel 4 is located on a boulder about 3 meters in front of Panel 2 (to the south). It consists of at least six pecked dots, a short line and a long line. The panel measures 42 centimeters wide by 16 centimeters high.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC2843

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** Site consists of remnants of a historic cattle trail constructed through an otherwise impassable cliff ledge. The trail is only partially visible below the datum and it is ephemeral above the datum. It is most visible at the S-turn where portions of the cliff face have been excavated and leveled to allow passage of livestock. the trail is 1.2 meters wide at this point. The trail has been reinforced with six horizontal juniper logs, three of which are bound together by wire. The area above the logs was filled with unmodified stones set into a matrix of soil and shale. The downhill side of the trail has been lined with boulders. About 50 meters of the trail is clearly visible, about half running east-west and half running northwest-southeast. The initials "B.P." are located on a nearby cliff face, as well as a juniper log with wire wrapped around it.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC3452

**County:** Duchesne

**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** This is a trash scatter of European American cultural affiliation likely associated with the use of the Price to Myton wagon road. The site is situated at the top of a ridge in Gate Canyon. Sediments consist of tan sandy silt covered with sandstone gravels. Vegetation includes pinyon, juniper, sagebrush, saltbrush, grasses, Mormon tea, and shadscale. Cultural materials consist of glass artifacts, tin can artifacts, and roughly 20 cut wood fragments of 1 ½ in. X 1 ½ in. and 1 ¼ in. X 2 ¼ in. types. Glass fragments include a sun colored amethyst straight brandy or wine bottle finish and 15 fragments of a milk colored cosmetic jar. The generally accepted end date of the glass making process responsible for sun colored amethyst glass is 1920, milk colored glass has a general date range of 1890-1960. tin can artifacts consist of 12 flat sided hinge lid tobacco tins and a few can fragments. flat sided tobacco tin, were introduced in 1910. No features were observed.

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**Site Number & Name:** 42DC3459

**County:** Duchesne



**Landowner:** Bureau of Land Management

**Site Description:** The site consists of two black axle grease inscriptions on one panel of European American cultural affiliation, associated with the historic Nine Mile Canyon freight road. the inscriptions are situated on a cliff face in a small alcove of a large cliff on the east side of Gate Canyon. Vegetation includes sagebrush, shadscale, and grasses. from the beginning of Inscription 1 to the end of Inscription 2 is 10 ft. Inscription has an overall length of 14 in. and height of 5 in. some grinding tool, which leaves five equal parallel lines  $1 \frac{1}{8}$  inch wide, was used on and above the inscription which has severely damaged the inscription and made it illegible. the first letter appears to be an M with five letters following and a period at the end, reading as "M----." Inscription 2 is situated 4 ft. 7 in. above the ground surface at its lowest point. The inscription is 2 ft. 6 in. long by 5 in. high, with the right end slightly higher than the left. this inscription is very degraded as dirt has seeped over the top of it. It looks like it could be a date. there are three letters, then a space, followed by five or six characters. First three letters could be may, as the first letter looks like part of an M followed by an A, then what appears to be the leg of a Y. Above and below Inscription 2 are illegible modern scratchings. the alcove the inscriptions are situated in is roughly 16 ft. wide by 8 ft. deep. No artifacts were observed in association with these inscriptions.